श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार) : यह कार्य मन्त्रणा समिति का प्रतिवेदन आया है लेकिन हम लोग भी मांग करते रहे है कितने रेजोल्यूशन भी दिए है सरकार के पास और आपसे भी निवेदन किया है कि गुजरात में जो आरक्षण विरोधी ज्वलन्त समस्या है उस पर सदन में बहस करनी चाहिए । वह देश में फैल रही है । साथ ही बाढ के कारण बहुत बडे इलाकों में किसानों की जो भी बर्बादी हुई है उस सवाल पर भी विचार कराईये ?

उपसभापति : इस विषय में चेयरमेन के पास बात है वे ही कुछ निर्णय लेंगे ।

At least I have a wireless communication with all Members. (*Interruptions*).

The House is adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at thirty-four minutes past two of the clock **the Vice-Chairman (Shri R. Ramakrishnan)** in the Chair.

RESOLUTION RE. INVOLVING WOMEN TEACHERS IN FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, we take up the Private Resolution. I would like to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 23rd July, 1985, recommended that the discussion on Private Member's Resolution which is being moved today should conclude on that very day. There are a number of speakers. So, I will be very strict about time.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution:

"This House, while mindful of the fact that population explosion has to an extent nullified the achievements made by the country in the field of education, urges upon Government to evolve a comprehensive and time-bound programme in coordination with the State Governments to increasingly involve women teachers in the task of imparting education from the primary level to the teching of literature, science, etc., as also for imparting knowledge about family planning, health care, nutrition and vocational matters to girls and women from the urban as well as the rural and slum areas with a view to improving their lot and creating amongst them social awareness about the importance of family planning and observance of health norms."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have got thirty minutes, three-zero minutes, to speak.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I must congratulate you because my Resolution has come up for a discussion today in this House. Sir, this is a very important Resolution. We live in a society in which 50 per cent of our population comprises of women. Ours is a society in which the mother plays a central role in shaping the character and future of the young generations. But this is the society which has certainly but unfortunately neglected the education of women so far. Though the mother has occupied the central and a special position in the family, it is a contradiction how we have neglected her education. In order to find an answer to this contradiction, we must first examine the educational system in our country. The present educational system in our country is in such a state of decay that I am doubtful whether any minor plans and

measures can change it or improve it. If we survey the educational system and assess whether we are prepared to move in the 21st century, we come to the regrettable conclusion that our educational system has failed to keep up with the changing times. Sir, the result has been that in a world where 50 per cent of our daily life is taken up with inter-communication with our fellow-citizens and 40 per cent with the give and take involved in living with each other, our educational system has degenerated and ultimately paper degrees are awarded on the basis of examinations, and this is where we face a glaring lacunae. Sir, of course, now India-1985 is vastly different from India-1975. But in spite of all that we are unable to bring down the poverty line. Sir, in our country 70 per cent of the population is illiterate and bulk of them are women. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the education of women is not only a necessary input for the future development of our society but it also serves as an insurance policy both for her and for her children. Sir, although it is sad to plan for the loss of a husband, but if we are to face facts, such eventualities do occur in our society and if such a tragedy does occur, what is the first necessity that a woman has to face? I will say, Sir, that it is 'independence' and how will that independence come? I think it will come through education. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is the education which makes a woman self-reliant and self-confident and which ultimately enables her to stand on her own legs. Sir, the education of a girl is more important than the education of a boy. If we educate a boy, we simply educate an individual. But if we educate a girl, we educate a whole family. Sir, this is not a mere dictum. It is a real fact. Sir, we do have certain programmes like adult women's education programme, non-formal education programme. Only yesterday our hon. Education Minister stated that twenty centres for women's education and training have been opened in Delhi. I want to ask what is the percentage of women who are attending these centres? Five per cent or ten per cent. So, under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we need to do something more for the education of women. Our Prime Minister has always believed in enlightened women. Sir, he is of the opinion that there should be reorientation and reform in the system of our education, particularly at the teaching level. The planning process must assist in creating an environment where the people, particularly the women, reach the standard of progressive thinking. Sir, our hon. Education Minister only a few days back endorsed the draft Plan of Education and sent it to the State Governments. The State Governments were requested to constitute working groups to study the draft plan for action and implement the scheme which aims at giving more emphasis to women's education and raising their status We know that only education can bring about a change in the social environments which would do away with the existing prejudices and social malpractices against women, the feudal ideologies and the age-old concepts. Poverty, child labour, exploitation, over population, dowry menace etc. are some of the serious social evils which are killing the masses slowly but definitely surely.

About family planning programme, though we are the first country to take up the family planning programme, still the greatest single challenge facing our country today is population and exploitation under different social and economic environment. Sir, we have adopted so many programmes for family planning: we have started in different ways; there are so many motivation camps which have been organised; there have been sterilisation camps, vasectomy campaign, etc. We have started in so many ways but I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what extent we have been successful in rural areas, among the

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people living below poverty line. Only among the upper class community we have succeeded; only the urban areas we have carried on this campaign but we have not gone to rural areas. Unless we take it up in the rural areas also and involve poor people who are living below poverty line, our drive may not be fully successful. All our expenditure in this regard will go waste unless we carry it on in the rural areas. That can be possible only if we are able to educate women in the villages and the women living in slum areas in rural areas. We have appointed a number of commissions in that respect but what is the result that we have achieved? We have not achieved the desired results. It the rural people who are the most exploited class and we have to educate them. Our education system must aim at imparting education to rural poor; to the women in rural and slum areas. We do not want any high education to be given in the villages; at least some primary education; a vocational type of education, education which is job-oriented and some practical education, is needed there.

Coming to women teachers, I would like to say that if we are able to employ women teachers in our schools, they can give much better results because they have the in-born tendency of showing motherly affection and care for the students of both sex and they are able to mould the tender hearts of young children. In Russia, Sir, they have succeeded by having 100 per cent women teachers. Even in South Korea where I had the occasion to go, they have succeeded by employing 80 per cent women teachers in village areas. I have seen in villages where male teachers are employed, especially the elderly ladies do not like to go for coaching before a male teacher because they feel shy to express themselves.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): Are you talking of adult education?

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: No, I am talking of primary education. Of course, adult education will be there and must be there; otherwise the mother cannot teach her children. I am now talking of primary education. We know that women are not sufficiently organised and they do not show any concern about their plight. So, it is only through education that we can make them conscious and it will remove the barriers. In our villages, there are many primary schools. But the children in the villages are not going to these schools. What is the reason? Due to economic compulsions, the children are sent for work at an early age. This is because the head of the family may be getting Rs. 5 as daily wage. This is the main reason. If a family has more children, they will be able to get more money. That is why, they are not interested in family planning. If a family has, say, five children, they will be earning Rs. 5 each which together with the income of the husband and wife will get them Rs. 35 per day. This is the main reason why we have not been able to make family planning in the rural areas. As I said childen are sent for work at an early age. Sir we know the extent to which the child labour is prevailing in our country. The number of child labour in India is 30 million; out of this six million children are bonded labourers. That is why, I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to the question of opening more primary schools in the rural areas and in the urban slum areas.

Sir, in 1981, I moved a Resolution in this August House on the clearance of slums and improvement in the living conditions of slum dwellers. The Government was kind enough to accept the Resolution. I suggested a ten-year time-bound programme. When I moved the Resolution, I specifically

mentioned at that time, that the number of slum population in India was 40 million. Now, in 1985, this has increased to 46.4 million. It is increasing. Though the Resolution was accepted by the Government, I do not know why much progress has not been made in this direction. May be, Government officials, private organisations and even we, Parliamentarians, have not done our work properly. I am not blaming the Government squarely. This is an area where Government alone will not be able to bring about improvement. Everybody, including Members of Parliament, in their respective constituencies, has to make his contribution. Then only, we will be able to succeed in this field. As I said, the number of slum population has increased to more than 46 million and they are mostly in the urban areas. This together with the rural population comes to near about 70 per cent, which is illiterate. To how many persons we have been able to give education? Only 30 per cent, 25 to 30 per cent. Not more than that. I am giving a rough figure.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It will be considerably more.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Now, the Government should give more attention to adult education, specially to mothers. Then, they will be able to give their children proper guidelines and the children will get proper food, nutritious food. Here, I would like to point out that thirty million children are becoming blind every year, due to malnutrition. I would bring this to the notice of the Health Minister, who is not here. They do not get the minimum nutritious food. If we give the mothers a little bit of education, reading and writing, it will be of help to them and to their children. Today, many women are being exploited by middlemen, contractors and various other people. Recently, there was the women's conference in Nairobi. It has been pointed out in that conference that women and children are more exploited than men and children. It has also been pointed out that women are more among the bonded labourers. The husband sits at home. The women looks after the family, the children and then she also goes for work in some factory or some other place. Women are hard workers. In that way they look after both the things. Therefore if we want to do something for our country, we should pay attention to the women education. Primary education must be imparted to women with women teachers only. This is necessary because women alone can give proper teaching to the young children. What I want to tell is, women have not been treated on par with men in our educational system. For man education is a must but for woman it is optional and a novelty. Why is it so? When women are sharing 50 per cent of burden in the family, why should education be optional and novelty for her? Nobody can say that he does not have a mother or a sister in his family. Nobody can say that he is not born of a mother. Why should education be optional and novelty for a woman? So I would like to say that primary education be imparted to all women so that they can play a vital role in the family and in the society. After getting education, they will be able to look after the health and nutritional food of their children in a better way. Therefore, you have to make mothers healthy first through education.

I would now come to the 20-point programme of our beloved late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She has said, if you want to improve the condition of our society, you have to impart education to our women. She gave the 20-point programme to the nation with good intentions. If you want a little bit of orientation or change in the 20-point programme, you can do so, but on the whole this is the best programme for the country. We cannot run away from the fact that educated woman is not only

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a better worker or a better mother but a better contributor to the overall family system existing in our country. We have to lay greater emphasis on the education of women in urban, slum and rural areas. For that we need more women teachers. You can start institution for training women. Along with education, you can start programmes for women in the field of family planning, nutritional food, employment, health, etc. Side by side you can do that also..

For this purpose, Mr. Vice-Chairman, it is necessary that the primary educational system is started with the Centre-State collaboration. Different States are following different formulas. There has to be coordination and there should be cordial relations between the Centre and the States. The Centre has to bring in some legislation so that every State follows the same primary educational pattern in villages and urban slum areas. Of course, all the States are doing a good job in giving education, but it should be under Centre's monitoring.

Only that I would like to say is that education is a must for our country, and for this purpose I would like to give a few suggestions. I do not know whether he will accept them. I have to give my suggestions. My suggestion is that the Central Government should bring forward legislation to make a time-bound programme, binding the States to set up primary schools in rural and urban slum areas with a single-teacher system. Under the guidance of the Centre, there should be a time-bound implementation of this programme. Why I am saying single-teacher system? Again I am coming to women. Being a woman I feel I have to give more importance to women. In many villages we have seen there are not more than 10, 15 or 30 houses standing together in one village. Not more than that. That means a population of two hundred or three hundred. If we take these 25 houses, we can have a residential school with a woman teacher. Those women teachers should get all the facilities from the Government. Government should look after their children wherever they are staying. Suppose, both husband and wife are teachers, they can be deputed to one place. That is also very important. In many places we see that husband and wife both are teachers. They can be deputed to the same village. They should get all the facilities from either the private organisations or the Government, whichever is there. In this way we can spread our educational system in the village areas, so that the village people will come forward to learn and have education.

I also feel that a high-powered committee should be set up at every State, district and block level to centrally monitor and look after this. Those who do well should get immediate rewards, without harassment and delay. The official machinery should be effective because that is most important. We have set up many schools. I am told the total number of primary schools is 101000. I do not know the exact number; the hon. Minister might be knowing it. If you put those schools in the villages and urban slum areas, and not in the city areas, and if you can depute these 3 lakh 53 thousand women teachers who are there in those village areas, with all the facilities, with all the incentives, whatever you are giving, with full incentives to look after their children, with husband and wife teachers put together, and if you give them transport/communication facilities so that these teachers can come back to their places when holidays are there, if you do all this, I am not saying you will successfully but at least you will succeed 50 per cent in this programme. Government should seriously think about it.

Then there should be practical and vocational training to women teachers. This is most important. They do

not require engineers and doctors. I am not at all against having engineers and doctors. Our country has succeeded very much in science and technology. Our country has done tremendously well in this line. But what is the percentage. The percentage is very less. We do require scientists, doctors and engineers, otherwise we cannot progress. But side by side we require—and that is most important—education to women. Seventy per cent of our people are living in villages. They are illiterate people. So if 50 per cent of them are women, having women teachers for imparting education to women in villages and urban slum areas is most important. If you take this up seriously, we will succeed at least up to 40 or 50 per cent.

3.00 P.M

I have already told you that all incentives and facilities like accommodation should be provided. Accommodation has to be provided. Also, if the husband is also a teacher, than they should be posted at the same place. If not, the children should be looked after properly, where they are staying, either in a hostel or somewhere. They should not be neglected because, if the teachers' children are neglected, how can the teachers look after the village children? Therefore, we should see that the teachers' children are looked after properly.

Whatever be the programme chalked out by the Government, we should see that it is within the framework of our responsibility. The scheme should not be flexible. It should be monitored at the State, district and block levels and we require official machinery with dynamic and imaginative direction. A new awareness has to be created among the masses. That is most important. We have to discuss, we have to consider and we have to tell the Government and the Government has to establish this and then we have to go ahead. We have to bring about this awareness among the masses. We have to go to them and tell them that this is necessary. When we are going to them for family planning purposes then they are laughing. They say they do not know the meaning of family planning. Until they know the meaning of family planning, we are not going to succeed in our family planning programmes. That is why they must know reading and writing.

Then, Centre-State relations should be very much cordial and no State should try to weaken the Centre and then except to function effeciently. That is most important. That is why I am telling you, bring primary education legislation. You should introduce it immediately and give instructions to all the States. If any State does not obey the legislation, then you can take the next step.

Then I would like to tell you about setting up of home industries. That is most important. After giving them education, you should set up home industries. I have been to South Korea and there I have seen a very big village community. Basically I am a slum worker and, so, when I went there I told them that I wanted to see some slums. They took me to one to one place which they call a village community. They got liberation only in 1955—after we got our Independence. You will wonder at the things they have achieved. There is one entry gate and they took me there. If anybody wants to enter the village community, one has to go with a ticket and for coming out there is another gate. Inside the village community you will find everything only for women. Eighty per cent of the people there subsist on home industry and small-scale industry. But here we have home industry and small-scale industry in the city area. It should be in the village area and we should give them transport facilities and communication facilities so that they can come to the city area for sel-

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ling purposes and not for working purposes. Now, because they do not get work in the village areas they come to the city areas and that is how slums are created. Because they do not get jobs in the rural areas, they come to the city areas and wherever they get place they are creating slums. You should see that in the village areas home industries are established—after giving them primary education. We should provide home industries and small-scale industries in the village areas. (*Time bell rings*) This is a very important subject, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): That is why I have not disturb you till half an hour was over.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: I am going to conclude now. If this is done, then we are definitely going to succeed. I was telling you about Korea. We purchased tickets and entered the area. I have seen all the things inside the industrial area. Not a single woman there was sitting idle; everybody there was working. They prefer women because they say, women are very good workers, they have got efficiency, they are not corrupt. The whole world says that women are not corrupt, that they are efficient. Men go to office. They will go after every five minutes for tea, cigarette, this and that. Women go to office and remain in their seats from morning till evening and work on the table. They are efficient. Why not take the home industry back to villages?

Sir, this way, I am giving my suggestions. You consider them seriously. The subject is not a light subject. It is a very important subject. You consider it seriously. If you accept my Resolution, I will be grateful to you. If you do not accept it, still I will be grateful to you because I am grateful to the House as I have got a chance to talk about it. I am grateful to you that such a learned person like you is sitting before me. That is why I am grateful.

I would like to speak a little bit. Our educational system recognised the place for women in the society. We have to give equal status to women in our march into 21st century. The 21st century woman should work shoulder to shoulder with man and say, "I am also like you." Not me, but villagers. We also have full faith in our young Prime Minister who has given so much importance to education. Wherever he is going, he is talking about education. He is telling that women's education is a must in our education system. We have to give our earnest support. I am telling my friends, everybody, the ruling party friends and the Opposition friends, that we should give our earnest support to see that women should come forward and that women can march into the 21st century together with men.

Lastly, I will quote one small thing. Our late beloved Prime Minister, Indiraji said, "We must strengthen ourselves, not for dominance, no, for leadership, but to be able to look after ourselves and to solve our problems."

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Are you not for leadership?

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: No. We have only one leader. Our leader was Indira Gandhi. Our leader now, at present, is Rajiv Gandhi.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: I have not questioned your leadership.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: I asked whether ladies are not for leadership.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You have put your case very effectively.

SHRIMATI MONIKA DAS: One minute, Sir. Now I request all my friends, the ruling party friends and the Opposition friends, to give their valuable suggestions. After their suggestions, if our hon. Education Minister agrees to accept my Resolution, then, I will give my conclusion. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Very well.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mrs. Ila Bhattcharya. The hon. lady Member will speak in Bengali.

†[SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA (Tripura): Hon. Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, the mover, Shrimati Monika Das has said in her Resolution that population explosion is thwarting progress in education in our country. She wants that the Central Government should evolve a comprehensive and time-bound programmes in consultation with the State Governments in order that women teachers in urban, rural and slum areas can impart primary education along with education in science, literature, family planning, health care, nutrition and vocational matters to girls and adult women in those areas. Such an education will make our women forward in education It will create social awareness among them. It will make them realise the significance of family planning programmes and health care. These are the main points of this Resolution. While supporting the Resolution partly, I would like to make my observations.

The mover has moved the Resolution in right time. Everybody knows that International decade for women is going to end very soon. The concluding session for International decade for women is going to be held in Nairobi. That session will be attended by representatives from our country. Even representative from Congress (I) Party and other political parties will also be there. Distinguished non-political women representatives will also attend that conference. Now my question is what assessment our women representatives will make about our women education in that conference? They will feel difficulty there. They will certainly hesitate to portray the picture of women education in our country during the past ten years. The percentage of women education has gone up to only six per cent during the past ten years. On the other hand, the number of illiterate and uneducated women has increased from 215 million in 1971 to 250 million in 1983. These facts are known from the records of the Ministry of Education. Again the percentage of educationally-deprived girls in the age group of 6 to 11 is 45.67. The percentage of educationally-deprived girls in the age group of 11 to 14 is 75.68. The percentage of educationally-deprived girls in the age group of 14—17 is 85.94. So, the condition is very bad. The percentage of education among people belonging to Scheduled Castes is 22.38. Out of it the percentage of educated women is only 10.93. Again, the percentage of education among people belonging to Scheduled Tribes is 16.35. Out of it the percentage of educated women is only 8.04. So, it is clear that women education has not progressed much in our country It is also clear from the account of past ten years.

The Hon. mover has expressed regrets over the fact that comprehensive measures are not being taken by the Government to spread education among women. The reality is that the Government should have an educational policy. Then, again, the question is how much the Government should spend on education. In

†[ ] English translation of the original speech in Bengali.

[Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya]

the current budget the allocation of money on education is only upto one per cent].

SHRI K. C. PANT: Madam, money has to be spent by the Central Government and the State Goverments for education.

†[SHRIMATI ILA BHATTACHARYA: Yes. I know that. So, it is obvious that education cannot progress with less allocation of Central funds. There is a necessity to change our policy on education. More funds will have to be provided to education. Since women are still backward in education, they must get lion share of that fund in order to make up their loss.

A recommendation on similar lines of the Resolution was made to the Central Government by Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh when she was the Chairman of the National Committee on Women Education during the period 1958 to 1959. She recommended that the Central Government should give hundred per cent grants to the State Governments for giving education and teachers' training to women. Secondly, mid-day meal should be provided to all students in primary schools. Thirdly, secondary schools should be set up in rural areas for girls and money should be allocated for giving teachers' training to educated women there. Fourthly, Boarding houses should be set up for school girls in rural areas in order to create more opportunities of education for them. Village mothers should be appointed to bring school girls to schools from remote areas in villages and also to take them back home Fifthly, voluntary organisations in villages should be enabled to ask for funds from the Central Government for the sake of spreading education among women. Sixthly, a separate department for women education should be set up in every State for spreading education among women. Special funds will have to be allocated for such departments. Huge amount of money was required to implement all these recommendations of Dr. Durgabai Deshmukh. That is why she suggested to the Central Government that Rs. one hundred crores should be allocated by the Central Government for implementing all her recommendations in the interests of women education. But the Central Government did not sanction that amount of money. Consequently, she resigned from the Chairmanship of the National Committee on Women Education. It is a matter of recorded history.

Again, I say that we must have a definite policy on education. The budgetary allocation of Central Government on education is only one per cent. According to a new policy of the Central Government free education upto 12th class has been introduced for girls throughout the country. But innumerable number of school-going girls are unable to take advantage of this free education because they are required to work in others' agricultural farms for the sake of earning their bread. Education may be free in schools in rural areas and suburbs. But free education is not helpful to these girls as they are required to supplement family incomes by working as agricultural labourers. They may be required to work in small factories. They may be required to work as domestic servants. It is, therefore, natural that we shall have to provide sufficient means of livelihood to our rural population so that they may not be required to send their girls to other places for work in order to supplement family income. It is, therefore, necessary that we shall have to change the entire socio-economic structure of the country. We shall have to make arrangement for work-education in all parts of the country so that school girls may not be compelled to work in other places to earn their bread.

†[ ] English translation of the original speech in Bengali.

There is one obstruction to the spread of education among girls. The Central Government has introduced free education for girls upto higher secondary level. But the Government of Tripura has introduced free education upto 12th class for both boys and upto B.A./B. Sc. standard for girls.

The Government will have to provide innumerable creches in villages and urban areas. There are many families where mothers are also working. Such working mothers leave their small children in the care of grown-up girls in the families In that situation, such girls cannot attend the schools. So, more creches should be set up in rural areas to enable women agricultural labourers o send their grown-up girls to schools.

Since women are backward in education, more funds should be allocated for spreading education among women. Rural people should be provided with gainful employment, so that they may not send their children to work in other places.

A person can develop his personality fully when he or she is assured of education and employment. If we want to give an honourable place to our women in society, we shall have to offer them education and economic freedom. She must be provided with means of livelihood. Then only a women can establish herself honourably in society and can play an effective role in building a socialist society.]

I agree with hon. Mover that women teachers must be appointed in greater number. More women teachers should be appointed to impart education. It is happening in every part of the world. I see in every part of the country that women prefer teaching profession. So, they should be appointed more in that profession. They are competent to impart education right from primary level to higher level. The hon. Mover has referred to education on family planning, nutrition and social awareness. So I think for imparting education on all these matters, thousands of adult literacy centres will have to be set up in our country. Educated women will have to be appointed as teachers in all those adult literacy centres. Education on family planning and nutrition alone will not help create Social awareness in these adult education centres. I feel the hon. Mover has forgotten to mention about torture on women in our country. Torture on our Women is increasing day by day. One reason is that our women are not economically independent. They are educationally backward. They are also facing social disabilities. Our women in adult eduction centres should be provided with education on these laws which protect the rights of women. Our women are not aware of their legal rights. They never care to know them. Adult education centres should be utilised to make our women know their rights if we want to establish them in society with honour. In those centres women should be imparted education in family planning nutrition and vocational matters along with education in laws like Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act and Dowry Prohibition Act etc. Illiterate women do not know what are there in these laws. So they are victims of social discrimination and torture.

I partly support the Resolution. I want that more funds should be allocated for women education if we want to bring women to same level of education as men. More education to women will enable them to play dominant role in building our future society.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, Mr. Baharul Islam.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to give support to this Resolution. This is a

†[Shri Baharul Islam]

very important and timely Resolution and it deserves a very serious consideration by the Government.

Sir, the Resolution has three parts; first, the problem of population; second, family planning; and third, how best women can be associated in solving this gigantic problem.

India has made tremendous progress and advance in science, technology and industry. Yet its progress is not visible as it is eclipsed by the tremendous growth of population. In spite of the progress made, a large section of the population still has a low standard of living. They do not have adequate nutrition, adequate education and adequate health care. The underdeveloped and devoloping countries have a very high fertility rate. They have a birth-rate of forty per thousand and more and they have an average of five children born during the period of fertility. It is a well-known fact that however much progress a country may make, its economic progress or development cannot keep with the increase in population in a thickly populated country if the growth of population is given a free play and is not checked by artificial means. In order, therefore, that a country's standard of living is substantially and visibly raised, what is necessary is to check the population. India has made great progress in industrialisation and it is the ninth most highly industrialised country in the world and it is the third country in scientific manpower.

Now, look at the figures of India's population. In 1941, India had a population of 31 crores; in 1951, it rose to 36 crores; in 1961, it went up to 44 crores in 1971, it rose to 55 crores; and in 1981, it rose to 68.5 crores; By the turn of the century, it is expected, India's population will be one hundred crores. Our present population would have been much more but for the indefatigable efforts made in the field of family planning and the integrated population policy and the socio-economic programmes by the Government of India under the leadership of our late-lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The growth of population has been brought down from 2.3 per cent in 1960-70 to 1.99 per cent in 1981-82.

But our efforts to bring down the growth of population will get the desired result only when the knowledge and device of family planning reach that section of our population that needs it most, namely, the women, more particularly the uneducated and ignorant women living in interior villages as well as in backward and slum of the cities areas. For this purpose, what is necessary is to educate and train more and more women teachers and instructors. These trained women and family planning workers will be able to take girls and women into confidence and impart them the necessary education in health and hygiene, and more particularly the importance of a small family of one child or two children at the most.

This resolution, therefore, assumes great importance and I shall urge upon the Government to accept it. For its implementation what will be necessary is to give adequate education to girls. I suggest that education of girls be made free up to 10 plus 2 standard.

श्री कल्प नाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह तो है।

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: Then we must congratulate the Government for this, and they should now try to give free education up to the B.A. standard. If....

SHRI K. C. PANT: That is not a fair suggestion. Just now you said up to 12... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: If this is implemented, then more is expected. Next stage is to give them free eduction in the fields like technology, medi-

cine, and all such things, because we are saying now that there should be reservations...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The ultimate goal will be free education up to any extent.

SHRI BAHARUL ISLAM: We are now clamouring that there should be reservation of seats for admissions for the tribals and other backward communities. But one of the backward classes really is the women. The women today are the most exploited class in the society, and for them, therefore, not only education but also employment should be guaranteed, otherwise the country cannot progress and they will continue to be exploited. If girls are properly educated and their economic independence provided, their personality will grow and they will not be easily liable to be exploited. I have been to Soviet Russia and I was glad to see that young working girls could freely walk alone from their place of work to their homes at midnight even. I have been to China also. I was glad to see that the women there are treated as equal to men in all fields because their employment is guaranteed. Economically they are free. Therefore, they cannot be exploited.

Polygamy is still prevalent in our country. If girls are educated and made economically independent, they will not marry men with other wives. In spite of laws, the evil of dowry and bride burning for not bringing adequate dowry are still prevalent in some communities in some parts of the country. Proper education and economic independence will protect most of such unfortunate girls.

The Government will therefore, do well to accept and act upon this Resolution

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Shri Vasudeva Panicker.

SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand in support of the Resolution moved by Shrimati Monika Das. I am profoundly thankful to the mover of the Resolution for the single fact that she has brought forward a Resolution which deals with two important aspects, which a nation like India has to consider so seriously. One aspect is the explosion of population and the second aspect is containment of population by what is called 'family planning'. The other aspects are not very important. They are the employment of such and such number of women for the purpose of education regarding family planning. And I am not going to deal with them. The most important question that is baffling this country as a nation which wants to come up and stand with all the developed nations of the world is the one called the problem of population. When we are trying to find a way for containing our population explosion, we, as the people who are interested in the welfare of the society as well as the integrity of the nation, have to think of the reasons for the growth of population which is reaching the explosion point. By providing a certain number of women or men workers, I do not understand how the problem is going to be solved. I am sorry to say that the Malthusian theory of population which had been propounded years ago is still valid in this country. Last year, this country produced 153 million tonnes of foodgrains. It is the largest production by any third-world country. It may be the largest production by any country in the world in 1985. But the fact is that India is still poor and the people are starving. Now, what is the main reason for the growth of population in our country? The reason for the increase or explosion of population is poverty. This is the major and essential reason. In western or developed countries of the world, such as America, European nations, U.S.S.R., China and Japan, there is affluence. These countries have advanced to such a level where every individual in the famiy is affluent and

(Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker)

each person feels that it is not advisable to have children beyond a certain number. In India, your education does not have any validity. In India your total philosophy do not have any validity. In villages, the poor people constitute more than 80 per cent of this country's population. These people are totally ignorant and illiterate. They are not in a position to understand the validity of the family planning measures. The villager leaves his house in the early hours of the morning and goes to the fields walking about 12 to 20 miles and he comes back to his house late in the evening. He does not understand the utility of family planning because he has never been affluent and because he has always been poor. He thinks that an additional child means additional income for the family. These are poor and uneducated people in the villages. For them the addition of a child in the family means some addition in their income "I should go for an additional child." This is the principle that is being still followed in the villages. So long as we permit the conditions in India in such a way that the poverty still persists then controlling or containing the population is absolutely impossible. This is actually what is happening in this country. India, as an Asiatic society has its own limitations. For example, take the case of the Hindu society. The Hindu society has its own limitations because every orthodox Hindu in India believes that the birth of a male child in the family is an inevitability and without the birth of the male child in the family the Hindu society will not subsist. And more than that, the father and the mother think that after their death they would not receive salvation or *moksha* unless the son performs the posthumous religious rites. So long as such religious and spiritual aspects are prevalent in the society in the Indian context, we are at a loss to find any substantial method of containing population explosion. And there are other religions also who basically believe in either proselytization or failing which they believe in the expansion of their community by way of more births and again more births. So, these things, apart from poverty cumulatively are the reasons for the increase in the population rate, and that is exactly what is happening in this country.

Sir, after 1948, when Mao Tse-Tung came into power after the revolution in China, as a revolutionary he still believed that an increase in the number of population meant an increase in the labour power of the people which increased the wealth of the society. But that theory which Mao Tse-Tung, who came into power in 1948, believed and tried to implement later proved to be false, and later the Government in China came to the conclusion that this theory did not hold valid and so they discarded that theory. The theory that more and more population means more and more income and more and more wealth to the society has been discarded by the Chinese society. Now, our problem is this: India is a society which has come up almost to the first rank of the Third World society. India is a society which is going to be one of the most powerful and one of the most developed nations of this world. But, at the same time, unfortunately, what is going to happen alongside? The same problem will be continuing because the villages are still poverty-ridden. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the population is still under the poverty-line. The economy of the country is being controlled by a few members of the society. The land is being held by a few people in the society. Agriculture is being controlled by a few in the society. Industry is being controlled by a few in the society. There is a conspiratorial combination of the two segments of the society, one segment of people belonging to the landlord community and the other belonging to the industrial community.

who, by joining together, are working towards a society where the gap between the poor and the rich is gradually widening. And so long as that situation continues, population cannot be controlled at all. A rich man can purchase condom from the market after paying eight annas or a rupee or two. But what about the poor man in the village? The poor man does not understand about the utility of the condom. He is comparing the utility of the same thing with the purchase of a piece of bread or a roti with the same eight annas or a rupee. For him a slice of bread is more important than the condom. This is exactly what is happening. So, the main thrust of the population philosophy as well as the containment of population should be on the front of poverty. So long as poverty continues to remain, population will increase, and so long as the population increases, poverty will also increase. So, this is a mutually contradictory aspect but it is mutually complementary also. So, the main question for us as a progressive Government that we are, as a progressive society that we are, is to see how poverty in this country can be eradicated and what steps which we have to take for the eradication of poverty as a consequence of which the population explosion is contained. As far as I see it, it can be done by restructuring and destructuring of the Indian economic system itself. Unless and until you are able to destructure the economic system in the country, we are not going to eradicate poverty and we are not going to put an end to the problem of population. So our main attack should be frontal attack on the possession of property. The property in India is mainly the landed property. We have to make all our thrust in order to destroy the influence of the landed gentry as also the capitalist forces in this country, so that their combination does not do any more harm to the society. But ultimately the land in this country is to be taken over by the Government from the landlords for the purpose and benefit of the society and the land is to be redistributed among the poor people the people who cultivate and who till the land. Then that revolutionary concept which will emanate in the mind of the poor people will be the deterrent to the population explosion.

Sir, my submission in support of this Resolution which was moved by Shrimati Monika Das is that we should try our best as a nation, and as a society to see that the present economic system is changed so that the poor people are redeemed from the clutches of the landed gentry and the capitalist forces so that we are in a position to control the population explosion tomorrow. Thank you.

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन में पेश किया है उनके प्रस्ताव के दो अंश है । गरीबी के कारण में एक कारण उन्होंने बताया, जनसंख्या वृद्धि और समाज के विकास की गति को अवरुद्ध करने मे सबसे बड़ा कारण बताया--नारी अशिक्षा और इन दोनो के सुधार के लिये इन्होंने अपने कुछ सुझाव दिये है । लेकिन मैं अनुरोध यह करना चाहूंगा कि जनसंख्या वृद्धि के खिलाफ लगातार हम प्रयास करते जा रहे है, पैसा खर्च कर रहे है, आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं लेकिन उसका परिणाम जितना निकलना चाहिये वह परिणाम नही निकल पा रहा है । इसका क्या कारण रहा है ? आखिर समाज के अन्दर जो मानस बना हुआ है और हमारे ऊपर हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों वर्षों से जो सस्कार बने हुए हैं जब तक समाज उन सस्कारों को नही बदल सकता तब तक इसके प्रति आकर्षण नही बढ़ेगा । वह संस्कार हमारे मार्ग मे अवरोध पैदा करते है । वह संस्कार हम को दबाते है, हम को रोकते है । जब तक मनुष्य के सस्कार को नही बदलोगे, उसके चरित्र को नही बदलोगे तब तक समाज के अन्दर कोई परिवर्तन का काम आप नही कर सकते । आज जो जनसंख्या वृद्धि हो रही है इसको आप रोकना चाहते हैं । पहले आपने क्या नारा लगाया? आपने पहला नारा लगाया कि "पहला बच्चा अभी नही और तीन के बाद कभी नही ।"

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव]

यानी हम दो हमारे तीन । पहले यह नारा था कि एक-दो-तीन बस । तब इसके बाद नारा लगाया गया कि हम दो और हमारे दो । क्योंकि हम दो हैं इसलिये हमारे भी दो हों । हम दो मिल कर दो ही पैदा करें तीन नहीं । लेकिन जनसंख्या जैसी आप रोकना चाहते है वैसी रुक नहीं रही है । इसमें हमे सफलता नहीं मिल रही है । मैं तो इससे आगे जाना चाहता हू और इसमे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम दो और हमारे एक । जनसंख्या के जिस अनुपात से आप बता रहे है कि राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि हो रही है । और नये बच्चे पैदा करके जितनी भी राष्ट्रीय आय मे वृद्धि होती है वह सब बच्चे खा जाते है । चाहे कपड़े मे कितनी ही वृद्धि हो, अन्न के उत्पादन मे कितनी ही वृद्धि हो, वह सब नई आबादी पर खर्च हो जाता है । हमारे देश में अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ा, कपड़े का उत्पादन बढ़ा, लेकिन खाने वालों की संख्या मे बहुत वृद्धि होती गई । यही कारण है कि हमारी प्रति व्यक्ति अन्न की, कपड़े की और दूध की खपत मे कोई वृद्धि नही हुई है । हम देखते है कि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में वृद्धि तो होती है, लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति खपत मे वृद्धि नही होती है । हमारे देश मे जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुओं की खपत कम होती है । इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है । उसको रोकना होगा और उसके रोकने के उपाय करने होंगे । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा आपने कानून बनाया है कि दो शादी करने वाले को सरकारी नौकरी से निकाल दिया जाएगा उसी प्रकार से आप दो से अधिक बच्चे पैदा करने वाले को भी क्यों नही कहते है कि तुमको हम सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दे सकते है ? यह कहा जाता है कि यह प्राइवेट लाइफ है, परसनल लाइफ है । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई सरकारी अधिकारी दो शादियां करता है तो उसका आप क्यों बखिन करते हो ? वह भी तो परसनल लाइफ है । अगर बच्चे पैदा करना निजी लाइफ है तो दो शादी करना भी तो निजी मामला है । मैं कहता हूं कि शादियां जितनी भी करो, लेकिन बच्चा एक पैदा करो । शादियां अनेक, बच्चा पैदा करो एक । आप कहते है, शादी एक, बच्चे पैदा करो अनेक । लेकिन हम कहते है कि इसका उल्टा कर दो, शादियां अनेक, बच्चा पैदा करो एक । आप कानून बना दीजिए कि जो सरकारी अधिकारी दो से अधिक बच्चे पैदा करेगा उसको नौकरी में नही रखा जाएगा । हम दो से अधिक बच्चों की जिम्मेवारी नहीं ले सकते है ।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपको परिवार नियोजन के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए । अभी यहां पर श्रीमती मोनिका दास और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि नारियों में अशिक्षा के कारण दहेज की प्रथा हमारे देश में चल रही है । हमारे देश मे दहेज की प्रथा बढ़ती जा रही है । मैं समझता हूं कि इसका एक ही इलाज है और वह इलाज यह है कि लड़के और लड़कियां इन्टर कास्ट, अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें । युवक और युवतियों को समाज के अन्दर स्वछन्द छोड़ दीजिए । उनके ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई कानूनी धब्बा न माना जाय । मेरी बात से श्रीमती मोनिका दास जी और कई अन्य सदस्यों को शायद कुछ तकलीफ हो । हिन्दुस्तान मे नारियों की दो परम्पराएं है । एक द्रोपदी की परम्परा है और दूसरी सावित्री की परम्परा है । द्रोपदी हमारे समाज की एक ऐसी प्रतिभाशाली नारी है, हिम्मत वाली नारी है जो समाज के अन्दर पांच पुरुषों से संबंध रखती है और उन पांचों को अपनी अंगुलियों पर नचाती है । धर्मराज युधिष्टिर, महाबली भीम, धनुर्धारी अर्जुन, तेजस्वी नकुल और रूपवान सहदेव जैसे पुरुष उसके सामने झुक जाते है, वह किसी पुरुष के सामने नहीं झुकती है । पांच पुरुषों को एक साथ अपनी अंगुलियो पर नचाती है । हमारे देश में यह द्रोपदी की परम्परा है। दूसरी तरफ सावित्री की भी परम्परा है । जब उसका पति मर जाता है तो वह उसकी लाश के साथ यमराज के पीछे पीछे जाती है और कहती है कि मेरे पति को बचाओ, मेरे पति को बचाओ । सीता जैसी शक्तिशाली नारी जो अपने बायें हाथ से उस धनुष को उठाती है जिसको बड़े बड़े बलशाली राजा रावण जैसे लोग भी नही उठा पाये

थे और दायें हाथ से चौका लगाती है। लेकिन रावण उसका भी अपहरण कर ले जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो नारी पुरुष का संरक्षण चाहती है। समाज के अन्दर द्रोपदी भी एक नारी है जो किसी पुरुष के सामने नहीं झुकती है। उसका कोई कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकता। एक द्रोपदी की परम्परा है। समाज उसको माने या नहीं, यह दूसरी बात है। हम मिथ्यावादी हैं, मिथ्या आचरण करते हैं। आज हम मिथ्यावाद के शिकार हैं। नीचे नीचे, चुपके चुपके पर्दे के पीछे चाहे नारी के कितने ही पुरुषों से संबंध हों, पुरुष के चाहे कितने ही नारियों से संबंध हों, लेकिन वे इसको समाज के सामने स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते मैदान में नहीं आ सकते। डरते हैं। डूब के चाहे कितना पानी पी लो लेकिन ऊपर से एक घूंट भी पी लो तो विवाद हो जायेगा। आज अगर हम नर-नारी के रिश्तों की बात करना चाहते हैं तो हमें नर-नारी के रिश्तों के सवाल पर नये सिरे से सोचना पड़ेगा, हमें समाज को उन्मुक्त बनाना पड़ेगा। जब तक समाज उन्मुक्त नहीं बनेगा समाज बदलेगा नहीं। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि अंतरजातीय विवाह हों। सरकारी नौकरी के लिये शर्त बनाइये, जैसे कि आप कहते हैं कि दो शादी नहीं। सरकारी नौकरियों में जैसे आप कहते हों कि एक से अधिक शादी नहीं और इस पोस्ट के लिये बी०ए० पास, एम०ए० पास, मैट्रिक पास, एम०ए० पास, इस तरह की क्वालिफिकेशंस निर्धारित करते हो, ऐसे ही इसको भी एक शर्त बनाओ। योग्यता जो है वह बुद्धि का मापदंड है। मनुष्य के हृदय का मापदंड दिल होता है, हृदय होता है। मनुष्य के अंदर नफरत और प्यार कहां पैदा होता है? मनुष्य मनुष्य को बराबर समझता है या नहीं, इंसान इंसान को बराबर समझता है या नहीं, इसका केन्द्र स्थल दिल है, इसका केन्द्र स्थल हृदय है। तो हृदय परिवर्तन के लिये तमाम सरकारी नौकरियों में यह भी अनिवार्य कर दिया जाय कि अन्तरजातीय विवाह हो। अगर यह हो जायेगा तो दहेज की बात कहां से आयेगी। इससे, अगर अन्तरजातीय विवाहों को आप प्रोत्साहन दें तो नौजवान और नवयुवतियां जाति के घेरे को तोड़कर शादी कर लें तो उसकी जीविका की गारंटी सरकार दे। समाज हमारे और आपके लिये नहीं रुकेगा।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय: दरभंगा में क्या हुआ था?

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव: समाज हमारे और आपके लिये नहीं रुकेगा वह आगे बढ़ता जायेगा। समाज में अगर अन्तरजातीय विवाहों को प्रोत्साहन दिया गया और उन लड़के और लड़कियों को उनकी जीविका के लिये उनकी रोटी की गारंटी अगर आपने दे दी, अगर पंत साहब ने रोटी की गारंटी दे दी और अगर उनको कहा जायेगा कि अन्तरजातीय विवाह से उनको समाज में उपेक्षित नहीं रहने दिया जायेगा तो हजारों नौजवान और नवयुवतियां पुरानी रूढ़ियों को तोड़कर, धर्म सम्प्रदाय की सीमा को उखाड़ फेंकेंगे समुद्र में, और आपस में शादी करके अपना घर बसायेंगे और जिस जाति विहीन, धर्म विहीन समाज की आप कल्पना करते हैं उस समाज के निर्माण में अपना सहयोग करेंगे। लेकिन अगर ऐसी कल्पना भी करेंगे और जाति के घेरे में भी रहेंगे, दहेज की निंदा भी करेंगे, संसद सदस्य रहेंगे, मंत्रिमंडल में रहेंगे, समाज के उच्च वर्ग में रहेंगे, आप अपनी बेटे बेटी की शादी में दहेज तो कम करेंगे, लेकिन भोज पर, बिजली पर, शान शौकत पर, ऐशो-आराम पर, फैशन फुटानी पर और ठाट बाट पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करेंगे तो उससे क्या होगा? कुछ नहीं होगा। अगर आपको परिवर्तन करना है तो जैसा मैंने कहा आपको यथार्थ के धरातल पर आना पड़ेगा।

मैं तीसरी बात यह कहता हूं कि आप अविवाहित रहने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दें। समाज में, भारद्वाज साहब सिर हिला रहे हैं, मैं आपकी ही बात कर रहा हूं सर। जो अविवाहित लोग समाज में हैं उनको आप प्रोत्साहन दें, उनको संरक्षण दें। अविवाहित जिंदगी जीने वालों को आप प्रोत्साहन दें, संरक्षण दें। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में वृद्धावस्था पेंशन मिलेगी, सरकारी नौकरी में रिटायर होने के बाद पेंशन मिलेगी, एम०पी०, एम०एल० एज को भी पेंशन मिलेगी। मैं कहता हूं

[श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव]

कि एक और पेंशन चालू करिये और इसका नाम रखिये अन-मेरेड पेंशन, अविवाहित पेंशन। समाज में जो आदमी अविवाहित रह जाय और बूढ़ा हो जाय तो सरकार उसकी गारंटी दे कि जो अविवाहित जिंदगी का निर्वाह करेगा सरकार उसको खर्चा देगी, वे ऐसी कोई चिन्ता न करें। अविवाहितों को संरक्षण दिया जाय। मैं तो नहीं जानता लेकिन आप में से बहुत से पश्चिमी देशों में गये है, यूरोप अमेरिका आदि देशों मे गये होंगे, आप वहां घूमे होंगे, मैं तो गया नहीं लेकिन वहां बहुत से लोग अविवाहित जिंदगी जीते है। मैं अविवाहित कह रहा हूं, ब्रह्मचारी जिन्दगी नही कहता अविवाहित और ब्रह्मचारी दोनों में फर्क है। मैं अविवाहित जिंदगी की बात कह रहा हूं जिसको पश्चिमी देशों में कहते हैं लिविंग टुगेदर। इसके लिये वहां पर कोई रोक नही है। वे साथ रहते है पर अविवाहित होते हैं ताकि बच्चे पैदा न हों। यह जो प्रथा है इस प्रथा का मैं...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती माग्रेट आल्वा) : आप इस सिस्टम को यहां लाना चाहते है?

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : नहीं, मैं तो इस प्रथा का जिक्र कर रहा हूं। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि यह प्रथा कहां है। जो लोग विदेशों में घूमकर आये हैं उन्होंने बताया है कि यह प्रथा वहां है, इसलिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि दुनिया में ऐसी भी प्रथा है। मैं तो जानता भी नहीं, मैं हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भी नहीं गया हूं। मैंने कहा है कि अगर आपको परिवार नियोजन करना हैं तो इसको लागू करिये। महिलाओ के लिये कह रहा हूं कि उनमें शिक्षा का प्रचार किया जाय। आप चले जाइये गांवों में। भाई कल्पनाथजी और भारद्वाज जी यहां हमारे साथी बैठे हुए हैं, हम जिस इलाके में रहते हैं आप वह चलिये आज कल बरसात का मौसम आया है। इस इलाके के गांवों में 100 में से 99 और किसी किसी गाव में तो सौ फीसदी हमारी बहनें ऐसी हैं जिनके पाखाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है (**व्यवधान**) अभी बरसात के समय में इन्द्र भगवान का टप टप टप टप उनके बदन पर चूता रहता है कपड़े भीगे रहते है, कीचड में लथ-पथ शौचालय को जाते है। क्या उनके लिये आप कोई इन्तजाम करगे? (**व्यवधान**) उनके लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सार्वजनिक शौचालय बनाए इतना खर्च आप करते हैं, एक आध करोड रुपये इस पर खर्च हो जाएगा तो देश कोई कंगाल नही हो जाएगा। इस पर भी खर्च करिये। अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गर्भपात की सुविधा दी आपने। कह रहे हैं कि गर्भपात अपराध नहीं है। अगर अपराध नही है तो उसकी सुविधा दीजिए, जो आप्रेशन करवाना चाहता है उसको सुविधा दीजिए। पन्त जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो महिलायें आप्रेशन कराना चाहें, गर्भ-निरोध कराना चाहें उनके लिए सुविधा नहीं है, जो पुरुष आप्रेशन कराना चाहता है उसके लिए सुविधा नही है। मर्द आप्रेशन कराता है तो देखने वाला कोई नही है, दवा देने वाला कोई नहीं है, तड़प तड़प कर बीमारी में मर जाता है। यदि आप सब सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम करेंगे तब कुछ काम चलेगा। तब देश आगे बढ़ सकता है। अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए और उनके प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रस्ताव अच्छा है हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। अगर देश की योजनाओं में कही कटौती कर के फैशन फुटानी को रोक कर के भी दो चार अरब रुपये इस योजना पर लगाने पड़े तो आप इस पर लगाइये लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ जब तक हम बुनियादी परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे हमारे संस्कार परिवर्तन नहीं होंगे, संस्कार नही बदलेंगे तब तक इस प्रस्ताव से कुछ नहीं होगा। संस्कार बदलिये, तब मनुष्य के विचार बदलेंगे तब समाज बदलेगा।

4 P.M.

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by Mrs. Monika Das. She is quite correct in saying that with this population explosion we cannot plan anything. While we plan for certain number, by the time the plan is executed, the number goes up, the population rises and the whole plan is upset. Sir, I have

collected some figures, age-wise, sex-wise and population-wise from 1981 to 2001 A.D. I would not read them because they are quite big in number. I would like to place them on the Table of the House for your information and information of the House. These figures show that the rate of child mortality is too much in this country. Besides this, the annual rate of growth of population is 2.25 per cent per year. There are three projections for the total population in 2000 A.D. The highest is 1052 million, the medium one in 991 million and the lowest is 959 million. All the three projections point to one thing that in any way we will have 96 crore, population by 2000 A.D. This is a very big rise. These figures also show that male and female population is more or less same. These figures also show that unless efforts are intensified, population growth cannot be checked. If the efforts are intensified, according to these figures which I have got, the population growth can be contained at least between 1986 and 1991. (*Interruptions*). What do these figures show? That education alone can make a long range impact on fertility rate. My previous speakers have elucidated other aspects; so I would not like them. We have employed certain methods in family planning. One is, we have tried a lot of propaganda through dramas in local languages. We have also tried TV, radio, mass media, and enacted special plays by artistes and others. But the real results in family planning can be achieved only through education of women. Unless the women are educated from the very beginning and they know the worth of a small family, it is not possible to contain the population. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is monitoring the family planning programme. They have tried to see what the results are. They are trying to work out the figures. But the results are not exactly what the Government desired, commensurate with the money that has been spent on it. We will have to see the figures—of what we have spent on women education, what we have spent on male education and again this has to be divided into what we have spent in rural areas and what we have spent in the urban areas. So far as my knowledge goes, we have spent more on the urban areas than on the rural areas. This is because of lack of facilities. The teachers do not want to go to villages. The facilities are not there. Then the dorp-outs are in large numbers. There are a number of factors in this. They all have to be studied, monitored and ways have to be found how the results can be maximised and achieved.

At the moment, the number of male trained teachers is 10,34,099, while the female teachers' number at the primary stage is 3,45,362. This corresponds to nearly one-third of the male teachers' population. At the middle school stage, again the male teachers are 5,89,248 while the female teachers are 3,26,741. At the higher school stage, again the male teachers are 1,45,224, and the female teachers are only 70,676. At the higher secondary stage, the male teachers are 5,06,263 while the female teachers are about 2,00,873 lakhs. What do we find from these figures? We find that women teachers are less than even 50 per cent, whereas population-wise we see their number is more or less equal. What I mean to say is that in the background of these figures, I would request the hon. Education Minister that more and more programmes for women should be taken up, special incentives for women teachers in rural areas should be given and in these special incentives I propose house accommodation, because in rural areas it is very difficult to get house accommodation, especially for women teachers and they have to face a lot of problems. In rural areas you do not get hostels. They are ideal, but even one-room accommodation would be enough. Another suggestion that I would like to make would be, other facilities like medicine and education for the children can be given in cash so that if they like they can put their children in other places also.

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

Then, teachers training programme should be intensified and the curriculum needs a lot of revision. The present curriculum does not serve the present needs because we want through education like on family planning programme, nutrition, health care also. Therefore, I would suggest that family planning should be included as a special subject in the teachers' curriculum. At present it is taught as a subject, forming part of health education. But this doesn't serve the purpose as the results show. And this will not mean any special extra cost also. There are 1,500 training institutions for training teachers but there is no adequate knowledge and training among the trainers of the teachers. I would like the Minister to look into this aspect and make changes because these trainers have to prepare the women teachers for the present requirements which include family planning, vocational training, nutrition and other things. For this, Sir, special literature should be produced for teachers for educating women, specializing on family planning, giving vocational training nutrition and more ideas of nationalism.

The hon. Minister of Education has recently announced that vocational education will get its due share and importance in the national education policy. This is a very bold step. I welcome it and I congratulate the hon. Education Minister for making this announcement. Because, unless you have vocational training, specially in the rural areas, unless the economic base is strengthened, we cannot expect that they will be interested and the total uplift of the society is not possible. Without the economic base you can't have interest in education you can't be sincere about bringing up the children in the way that people are projecting for the 21st century. So, for all this, vocational training is very important. In this, what is routine vocational training, I would suggest to the hon. Minster that here also certain changes are needed because if the teacher goes to the rural area she will only teach ordinary embroidery or something like that which has been going on for a long time now. But that does not serve the sophisticated needs of the present day because unless things are sold they won't get any economic benefit out of it. So this vocational training should be based on the economic base and market study and that needs a little more training.

Then there are handicrafts which have to be revived. There are very nice handicrafts in the rural areas. Now they are; more or less; lost because they do not have the market. Unless you provide a market; where are they going to sell them?. So; all these aspects have to be looked into.

If we can give vocational training at the rural level, this will decrease the influx of people to towns and thereby it will reduce the creation of slums in the cities. Why are slums created? Because of poverty in the rural areas, beacuse they do not get employment, because they do not have outlets for going in for what they like. In this connection, I will give you a small experience of Bihar. The Madhubani painting was a very small and ordinary thing in a village. When we were children we used to see these pictures in every house, made by uneducated and very poor people, specially women. It was Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who imagined that if this could be transferred on to paper we could have a very good foreign market. And the results have proved it. What happened in this. I myself talked to certain ladies in the Darbhanga district. A lady was from a poor family and now because of the Madhubani paintings, that lady owns 8 acres of land, and the whole family's economic structure has changed. The children are getting education, the husband is also feeling much better, and the lady has got status in the

family. So, we should change these things and bring the new base in vocational education, in the curriculum in the teachers' training course. Everything needs a new look. The economic base is the base which creates awareness of having small families to have better living. My predecessor has said "Poverty breeds population." Unless the economic status is raised, you cannot stop the population explosion.

In this, I will request, though it is not connected with education, that to make this economic base strong, even the Hindu Code Bill needs a little amendment because after 1955 it has never been amended. Even women do not know what their rights are. Even certain very simple, basic rights are not there for women. A small example I will give you, Sir. If male person dies, then, the women cannot become the karta of the household, even if she is the eldest member in the family. A small child can become a karta, but not a senior lady. Sir, the Department of Family Welfare in conjunction with the Health Departments in the States as well as at the Centre, has got various programmes for monitoring and follow-up in the family planning area. It has also established a Monitoring Cell. This Monitoring Cell has also established what I have been saying that better economic conditions better education bring greater awareness on the part of the women to family planning programmes.

Sir, there are different stratas in the society today. We have seen that the population explosion is more in two stratas. The lower middle-income group people, the people a little above the poverty line and the people a little below the poverty line—these are the three stratas in which the family growth in much more than that in other stratas. Why Sir? There are two reasons for this. It is because they have neither the means nor the opportunities for getting education. Wherefrom can they get the means and how do they know that family planning is necessary? The whole day they are working either in factories or in fields. When they come back home, they are so tired that they do not have any desire to know anything about it. That is why, even the Monitoring Cell has suggested that unless you improved the economic base you might not have the results.

The drop-outs at the primary and the middle school stages are 63 to 77 per cent. It was much more before, Sir. But even now it is quite big. Therefore, Sir, the hon. Education Minister is thinking of bringing a new education policy to reduce this. The bases on which this whole new education policy is being worked are four pillars:

First, new model schools for rural and poor children. These are not exactly of the type of the public schools but more or less similar to them. There will be better education. And they are thinking that they will open 500 schools at the first stage. I would suggest through you to the Education Minister that since the population of girls is nearly 50 per cent at least 250 schools should be solely for girls.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Why not mixed education in all?

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: No, Sir, in rural areas, it won't work. They will not send their girls. In the urban areas, it can do but not in the rural areas as I know in U.P. Bihar and other areas. Second is Open University System, where mass media has to be utilised. That means, radio, television and others. Third is degrees are to be de-linked from job and they will have National Testing Service. This is a very good idea and fourth is selected schools will be up-graded both in rural and urban areas. In urban areas we already have quite good schools There should therefore be greater effort in

[Shrimati Pratibha Singh]

the rural areas. These are Sir, the four pillars on which new education policy is going to be formulated and the Education Minister is thinking of announcing it perhaps by the end of August or the beginning of September. The Prime Minister has already announced free education for girls from primary stage to class twelve. This is a very bold step and the women of India will be ever grateful to the Prime Minister for this bold step. The Constitution has already provided that by 1960, primary education and middle school education will be free but it could not be by 1960. If it is in 1984-85 it is a great step and a bold step. Sir, to encourage the girls more to come to schools, I would suggest that free mid-day meals, free supply of uniforms should also be considered. More and more appointments of women teachers to retain drop-outs of the girls should be made. Sir, in the slum areas also, all these things apply as in the rural areas. They need now lot of attention so far as education is concerned; so far as vocational training is concerned and since these slums are mostly in the urban areas, they have great housing problem. Atleast, one room houses cheap houses should be made available. The HUDCO has been doing lot of experiments on the cheap houses and they should be taken into consideration. The time has come Sir, when we should really want results more than mere paper work. So far, we have got very good ideas on paper. We have got lot of plans on paper but when it comes to execution, the execution is not as much as it should have been and even in some cases, the money is refunded to the Centre and, therefore, the Centre has to find out some way to get them monitored, to have some way to control these things so that we have results. The time has come when the people are not going to wait too long. The mass media have already made them aware and conscious about the changes that are coming, the advancements that are being made in the country and in other countries. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would request that all these things my be taken into consideration and with this, I support the resolution of Smt. Monika Das.

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मोनिका दास के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस प्रस्ताव में जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण और महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता दी गई है। जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण का सवाल इस राष्ट्र के लिए जीवन-मरण का सवाल है। विश्व की महान नेता श्रीमती गांधी ने 1971 के बाद गरीबी हटाओ और जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करो का नारा दिया था और उन्होंने गरीबी हटाने की दिशा में व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयास किया और जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण के लिए युद्ध स्तर पर कार्यक्रम शूरू किया था। लेकिन जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के सवाल को ही देश के विरोधी दलों ने जनता को गुमराह करने का मुख्य आधार बनाया। परिणामस्वरूप देश की जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण का जो काम था वह ठप्प पड़ गया। मैं आज देश के प्रधान मंत्री से इस सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जैसे पंजाब की समस्या के हल के लिए उन्होंने सभी विरोधी दलों की सलाह ली, उनकी गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस बुलाई, उसी प्रकार जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को और प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव जी को सभी राष्ट्रीय दलों की एक गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस बुलानी चाहिए और देश के सभी राजनीतिक दलों और सरकारी पक्ष की तरफ से युद्ध स्तर पर जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण की दिशा में ठोस और समयबद्ध कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। 1976 में हमारी नेता श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश की सरकार ने पापूलेशन पोलिसी को तय किया था। आज 1985 है। हमें जितनी सफलता हासिल करनी चाहिए थी उतनी उस दिशा में सफलता हासिल नहीं की। पापुलेशन पोलिसी जो 1976 में पार्लियामेंट में पेश हुई थी मैं उसके कुछ वाक्य पढ़ना चाहता हूं।

"With a dismal 2.4 per cent of the world's land area, India has about 50 per cent of the world's people. It is estimated that our population as on 1st January 1976 has crossed the 600-million mark and is now rising at the rate of well over 1 million per month. Since independence, 250 millions have been added equivalent to the entire population of the Soviet Union with six times the land area of India. The increase every year is now equal to the entire population of Australia, which is 2½ times the size of our country. If the present rate of increase continues unchecked, our population at the turn of the century may well reach the staggering figure of one billion. Indisputably we are facing a population explosion of crisis dimensions which has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that we have made over the last two decades. If the future of the nation is to be secured and the goal of removing poverty to be attained, the population problem will have to be treated as a top national priority and commitment. Our real enemy is poverty and it is as a frontal assault on the citadles of poverty that the Fifth Five Year Plan has included the Minimum Needs Programme. One of its five items is integrated package of health, family planning and nutrition. Far-reaching steps have been initiated to reorient the thrust of medical education so as to strengthen community medicine and rural health aspects and to restructure the health care delivery system on a three-tier basis going down to the most far-flung rural areas where the majority of the people resides and where child mortality and morbidity are the highest. Similarly ignorance, illiteracy and superstition have got to be fought and eliminated. In the ultimate analysis, it is only when the underlying causes of poverty and disease are eliminated that the nation will be able to move forward to its desired ideals."

"Nonetheless it is clear that simply to wait for education and economic development to bring about a drop in fertility is not a practical solution. The very increase in population makes economic development slow and more difficult of achievement. The time factor is so pressing and the population growth so formidable, that we have to get out of the vicious circle through a direct assault upon this problem as a national commitment."

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 1976 में जो पापुलेशन पालिसी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तय की उस के अंतर्गत कहा गया था कि :

"Raising the age of marriage will not only have a demonstrable demographic impact, but will also lead to more responsible parenthood and help to safeguard the health of the mother and the child. It is well known that very early pregnancy leads to higher maternal and infant mortality. Also, if the women of our country are to play their rightful role in its economic, social and intellectual life, the practice of early marriage will have to be severely discouraged. The present law has not been effectively or uniformly enforced. It has, therefore, been decided that the minimum age of marriage should be raised to 18 for girls and 21 for boys, and suitable legislation to this effect will be passed."

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसी पालिसी में कहा गया है :

"While there is a direct correlation between illiteracy and fertility, this is particularly marked in the case of girls' education. Wherever female literacy improves, it has been seen that fertility drops almost automatically. It is, therefore, necessary that special measures be taken to raise the levels of female education, particularly above the middle level

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

for girls as wel as non-formal education plans for young women especially in certain backward States where the family planning performance so far has been unimpressive. The same is true with regard to child nutrition programmes...."

श्री के० सी० पन्त : अभी आपने हुक्मदेव जी का व्याख्यान सुना । उन के क्रान्तिकारी विचारों पर भी कुछ रोशनी डालिये । आप की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है । उसके लिए ?

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय पापुलेशन पालिसी है । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से और आदरणीय शिक्षा मंत्री श्री पन्त जी से, जो सरकार के योग्यतम शिक्षा मंत्री हैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल की दिशा मे अगर ठोस और समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नही अपनया गया तो यह जनसंख्या का बढ़ता हुआ राक्षस विकास के शिशु को दबोच कर खा जायेगा और हमारे देश ने जो भारी विकास किया है उस के अनुसार आज हिन्दुस्तान एक अटामिक पावर है, आज का हिन्दुस्तान एक स्पेश पावर है, आज का हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया का तीसरा टैक्निकल नो-हाउस का देश है आज का हिन्दुस्तान संसार का आठवां इंडस्ट्रियल पावर है और आज का हिन्दुस्तान छठा एग्रीकल्चरल पावर है । आज का हिन्दुस्तान दुनिया की एक बहुत बड़ी मिलिटरी पावर है । इतना शक्तिशाली हिन्दुस्तान आज दुनिया के नक्शे पर एक दरिद्र हिन्दुस्तान की तरह से प्रस्तुत है । क्यों ? यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिस पर राष्ट्रीय सहमति और नेशनल कांसेंसस की जरूरत है । आप जानते है कि 1977 का चुनाव केवल नसबन्दी और नजर बन्दी की झूठी कहानियों पर लड़ा गया था । विरोधी दल के नेता कहते है कि 77 में आप चुनाव हार गये क्योंकि इमरजेंसी देश में थी । मैं कहता हूं कि 1977 में हिन्दुस्तान मे कांग्रेस पार्टी के कारण युद्ध स्तर पर पापुलेशन कंट्रोल की दिशा में किया गया अभियान ही उस की हार का कारण था । वास्तविकता यही है । लेकिन यहां निरर्थक बहस चलती है और विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने जनसंख्या के सवाल को 1977 में चुनाव का मुद्दा बनाया था और ऐसी हवा बिगाड़ दी कि जो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने गरीबी हटाओ और जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण करो का नारा दे कर जो ठीक दिशा में देश को ले चलना निश्चित किया था उस को झूठे प्रोपेगन्डा के माध्यम से उलट दिया गया और 1977 के बाद 1980 तक जनसंख्या के नियंत्रण की दिशा में कोई काम नहीं किया गया । 1980 में जब पुनः श्रीमती गांधी सत्ता में आई तो उन्होंने जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण की दिशा में कदम तो उठाए लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने धीरे धीरे कदम उठाए । इसलिए जो कदम हमारी सरकार उठा रही है वह पर्याप्त नही है । मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री राजीव गांधी जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जनसंख्या के सवाल पर सभी राष्ट्रीय दलों की सभी छोटे मोटे दलो की एक गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस बुलायें और देश के नेताओं की, टेलिविजन और रेडियों के माध्यम से जनसंख्या नियंत्रण के सवाल पर, स्पीच करवायें ताकि बाद में जाकर ये लोग जनता को गुमराह न कर सकें क्योंकि आज हिन्दुस्तान में वोट लेने के लिए कुछ भी किया जा सकता है ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अपने योग्य शिक्षा मंत्री, श्री के० सी० पन्त जी से, कि इस सवाल को राष्ट्र का सबसे बड़ा सवाल मानें । आज आपके 7वें फाइव इयर प्लान की सबसे बड़ी प्रायोरिटी पापुलेशन कंट्रोल होनी चाहिए । अगर पापुलेशन का कंट्रोल नहीं हुआ तो दूध मिलने की बात तो छोड़िये पानी मिलना भी मुश्किल हो जाएगा जिसकी हमारे देश को जरूरत है । आज कितनी तेजी से हिन्दुस्तान मे जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, वह सबको मालूम है ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुल्क मे आज एक यूनीफार्म सिविल ला नहीं है । आज तक हिन्दुस्तान मे 37 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी एक सिविल कोड

नहीं बन पाया कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक मर्द एक ही शादी करेगा । हिन्दू के लिए तो बन गया लेकिन अन्य वर्गों के लिए नहीं एक वर्ग के लिए कह दिया गया कि मुस्लिम पर्सनल ला है कि वह 5 शादियां कर सकते है । आप कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर है, आप इस मामले को कैबिनेट के सामने रखिए पूरे देश का एक सिविल कौड होगा कि नहीं होगा ? या इसे केवल वोट के लिए मामला बनाया जाएगा । कभी हिन्दी का सवाल कभी उर्दू का सवाल, कभी उत्तर का सवाल, कभी दक्षिण का सवाल बनाया जाता है वोट के लिए । इस सवाल पर दृष्टि वोट लेने की है, दृष्टि देश को बनाने की नहीं है । अगर देश को बनाने की दृष्टि है तो युद्ध स्तर पर कैबिनेट को पापुलेशन कंट्रोल के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए । मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल को सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता देकर सभी दलों का राष्ट्रीय गोलमेज कांफ्रेंस करके सभी दलों की तरफ से एक पापुलेशन पालिसी देश के सामने लाने की कृपा करें ताकि देश में जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया जा सके ।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, महिलाओं की शिक्षा की बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है । नर-नारी की समानता की क्रान्ति इस बीसवीं सदी की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है । उसी नर-नारी की समानता की क्रान्ति की प्रतीक श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, श्रीमती गोल्डा मायर, श्रीमती भंडारनायके, श्रीमती थैचर हैं और आज उसी क्रान्ति की दिशा में हिन्दुस्तान के हमारे लायक प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने घोषणापत्र द्वारा यह घोषणा की थी कि हम हिन्दुस्तान की महिलाओं को मुफ्त शिक्षा देंगे । आदरणीय पंत जी, नई शिक्षा नीति देश में बनाने जा रहे हैं। कैसी यह नीति बनेगी, कैसी नई शिक्षा नीति होगी, क्या शिक्षा नीति दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कोयम्बटूर, हैदराबाद, मद्रास या बड़े बड़े शहरों के लिए होगी या स्कूलों में पढ़ने वाले बच्चों के लिए होगी ? आज हमारे देश में शिक्षा नीति कैसी होगी ? कैसे हिन्दुस्तान में गांवों की लड़कियों को शिक्षा दी जा सकेगी ? आज हिन्दुस्तान की शिक्षा नीति क्या है 37 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद ? श्रीमन, मैं भी गांव का रहने वाला हूं । हिन्दुस्तान के सात लाख गांव के बच्चों के लिये स्कूल अलग पेड़ के नीचे बठ कर पढ़ने वालों के लिये स्कूल अलग । उनके लिये अध्यापक अलग, उनकी पढ़ाई अलग, कैरीकुलम अलग , वे पेड़ के नीचे, टूटे हुए घर में छप्पर के नीचे पढ़ते हैं । उनके लिये शिक्षा नीति अलग है। स्कूल में बच्चे हैं तो अध्यापक नहीं और अध्यापक हैं तो बच्चे नहीं । बरसात आ जाती है तो बच्चे स्कूल छोड़कर किसी पेड़ के नीचे जाकर बैठ जाते हैं । इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि गांव की शिक्षा नीति अलग है । बनारस और गोरखपुर के बच्चों के लिये म्युनिसिपलिटीज स्कूल हैं । उनकी किताबें अलग हैं, उनके लिये अध्यापक अलग है, उनका कैरीकुलम अलग, उनकी पढ़ाई अलग । तीसरे तरह के स्कूल हैं कान्वेन्ट स्कूल । जिसमें लड़के गाड़ी से जायेंगे, कुर्सी पर बैठेंगे, उनके लिये किताबें अलग, उनके टीचर्स अलग, उनकी व्यवस्था अलग । उनका स्टेण्डर्ड अलग । चौथे प्रकार के स्कूल हैं ऊंचे दर्जे के कालिज, लखनऊ कालिज, दून कालिज, ऊंटी कालेज जिसमें विशिष्ट ढंग के लोग, उनकी अलग किताब, अलग टीचर्स, अलग व्यवस्था होती है । वे कार से आते हैं स्कूल और कार से ही घर जाते हैं। इनकी पढ़ाई पर हजारों रुपये खर्च होते हैं । ये जो चार-पांच प्रकार के स्कूल है इन सब में पांच प्रकार के टीचर्स मिलेंगे, पांच प्रकार के विद्यार्थी मिलेंगे, पांच प्रकार की किताबें मिलेंगी क्या आप इस तरह से लोकतंत्र, लोकशाही को मजबूत कर सकते हैं ?

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्स है ।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : यह सेन्ट्रल एम्पलाएज के लिये है । उनकी किताबें अलग, छात्र अलग ।

श्री के० सी० पन्त : यह प्रोवोक कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : यह प्रोवोक कर रहे है तो करने दें । मैं तो बुनियादी सवालों को उठा रहा हूं । यहां प्रोवोक करने का सवाल नहीं है । आज हिन्दुस्तान में पांच प्रकार की किताबें हैं, पांच प्रकार के स्कूल है और

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

पांच प्रकार के अध्यापक हैं । यानी पांच प्रकार की पढ़ाई होती है । सात लाख गांव के बच्चे जो पटरी, बोरी टाट बगल में दबाये हुए स्कूल जाते हैं और वहां बिछा कर, उस पर बैठ कर पढ़ाई करते हैं उनके लिए कोई व्यवस्था आपने नहीं की।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बोरी भी अपनी, टाट भी अपनी।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : अपनी टाट लेकर आते हैं पढ़ने के लिये । 37–38 वर्ष के बाद हमने शिक्षा नीति बनाने का संकल्प लिया है । पन्त जी आप स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम सेनानी और महान देश के राष्ट्रीय नेता पंडित गोबिन्द वल्लभ पन्त के लड़के हैं । आपके ऊपर बड़ी भारी देश की जिम्मेदारियां हैं । हम संविधान की कसम खाते हैं कि---मैं ईश्वर की शपथ लेकर प्रतिज्ञा करता हूं कि मैं भारत के संविधान को अक्षुण्ण रखूंगा, रक्षा करूंगा । लोकतन्त्र की, समाजवाद की, धर्म निरपेक्षता की, राष्ट्र की । पांच प्रकार के स्कूल में पढ़ने वाले लड़के क्या लोकशाही को मजबूत कर सकते हैं ? क्या लोकतन्त्र की नींव इनसे मजबूत होगी ? जो टाट पर बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं उनको नौकरी कहां मिलती है, क्या आपको इसका पता है । वे स्टेशन पर कुली की नौकरी करते हैं । जो कान्वेन्ट स्कूल में पढ़ते हैं, कार से आते-जाते हैं, अंग्रेजी पढ़ते हैं । इस राष्ट्र की कोई भाषा तय नहीं है । एक राष्ट्रीय तिरंगा झंडा है लेकिन राष्ट्र की एक भाषा नहीं है । यहां अंग्रेजी में बोलने में महान गौरव का अनुभव किया जाता है । लार्ड मैकाले के कुछ शब्द मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूं । लार्ड मैकाले ने यहां पर शिक्षा नीति बनाते हुए कहा था ।"

> "We must do our best to form a class which may be interpreter between us and the millions whom we govern, a class of persons Indian in blood and colour, particularly in its taste and intellect...."

हिन्दुस्तानियों को परमानेन्ट गुलाम बना कर रखना है तो उनकी जुबान अंग्रेजी बना दो। यह लार्ड मकाले ने कहा था। आज हिन्दुस्तान में 37 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद पढ़ना या अंग्रेजी कभी-कभी बोलना कोई बुरी चीज नहीं है। अंग्रेजी की नालिज हो, फ्रेंच की नालिज हो, जर्मनी की नालिज हो, दुनिया की किसी भी भाषा की नालिज हो, इससे किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं। हम भी तमिल, तेलुगु जानते हैं, अंग्रेजी भी बोल लेते हैं, फ्रेंच भी बोल लेनी चाहिए । जब हम इंग्लैंड में जायें तो अंग्रेजी में बोल लें । लेकिन भारत की संसद् में हम किस भाषा में बोलते है ? आखिर हमारी कोई अपनी मातृभाषा भी होगी या नहीं ? कोई राष्ट्रभाषा होगी भी या नहीं ? छोटे देश वियतनाम की अपनी भाषा है । मैं पिछले 11 वर्षों से संसद् में हूं । दुनिया के किसी भी देश का राष्ट्रपति या प्रधान मंत्री जब हमारे देश में आता है तो अपनी भाषा में बोलता है । लेकिन आज हमारी भाषा नीति का आधार क्या है ? यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है । जब हमारी नई शिक्षा नीति बनेगी, आदरणीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी भारत के भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री के पुत्र श्री के०सी० पन्त के नेतृत्व में और जब हमारी नई शिक्षा नीति विश्व की महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के उत्तराधिकारी श्री राजीव गांधी जी के नेतृत्व में बनेगी, उस नीति का क्या आधार होगा ? पिछले 31 वर्षों से इस मामले में लीपा पोती हो रही है । उसमें सड़ान्द आ गई है । उसको हमें खत्म करन होगा । हमारे सामने नारियों का प्रश्न है । हिन्दुस्तान में 5 हजार 11 ब्लाक्स हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि आप 5 हजार 11 ब्लाक्स में एक एक लड़कियों का स्कूल खोल दें तो यह भी बड़ी बात होगी । आपने लड़कियों के लिए 12वी कक्षा तक मुफ्त शिक्षा कर दी है । अगर आपने 5 हजार 11 ब्लाक्स में एक-एक लड़कियों का 12वीं कक्षा तक का स्कूल खोल दिया तो देश में 5 हजार 11 लड़कियों के स्कूल हो जाएंगे । अगर आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो भारत की करोड़ों महिलाओं की तरफ से देश के नये प्रधान मंत्री को महान शुभकामनाएं और आशीर्वाद दिया जाएगा । आप जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की महिलाओं ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सहादत के बाद राष्ट्र

की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए जिस तरह से श्री राजीव गांधी जी के हाथ मजबूत किये, जिस तरह से वे उनके पीछे से खड़ी हो गई वह सारी दुनिया को मालूम है। भारत की राष्ट्रीय एकता और अखण्डता के लिए भारत की महिलाएं सबसे आगे है। मेरे जिले में ही 29 ब्लाक्स है। कितने ही ब्लाकों में लड़कियों का हाई स्कूल या इन्टरमीडिएट का स्कूल नहीं है। दिल्ली में और लखनऊ में और अन्य राजधानियों में जहां पर एम०पीज० और एम०एल०एज० रहते हैं या दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए और लड़कियों के लिए तो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन जो गांवों में रहते हैं उनके लिए शिक्षा का अभाव है। मेरा निवेदन है कि नई शिक्षा नीति बनाते समय भारत को मजबूत बनाने के लिए विश्व की महान नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो कहा था उसको ध्यान में रखा जाय—

"I want to make India developed, modern, powerful and strong; but for making India strong and powerful, tremendous united national efforts are needed and you have to dynamise the society or get dynamited."

शक्तिशाली हिन्दुस्तान बनाने के लिए एक ऐसी शिक्षा नीति बनानी चाहिए जिससे हमारा देश मजबूत हो। स्कूलों और कालेजों के माध्यम से ही नई पीढ़ी तैयार होती है, नये लड़के और लड़कियां पैदा होंगी। मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे देश में फैमिली प्लानिंग की शिक्षा को अनिवार्य बनाया जाय। प्राइमरी स्कूल की शिक्षा सब के लिए अनिवार्य हो। मैट्रिक में फैमिली प्लानिंग का एक पेपर हो।

अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पापुलेशन कंट्रोल पर हमारी मित्र श्रीमती मौनिका दास ने जो यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया है उसकी भावना बहुत अच्छी है। लेकिन इसको लागू करने के लिये हमारी देश में जो बाल विवाह और दहेज प्रथा है, पार्लियामेंट के लोगों को सबसे पहले बाल विवाह और दहेज प्रथा को राष्ट्रीय अपराध घोषित करना चाहिए। मैं आज अपने देश की महान नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। भारत की करोड़ों की जनसंख्या की तरफ से, हुक्मदेव नारायण जी, इंदिरा जी एक ऐसी नेता थी जिन्होंने खुद अन्तर्जातीय विवाह किया, अपने बच्चों की शादी इंदिरा जी ने अपनी जाति से बाहर की, इस बात का उदाहरण हिन्दुस्तान के किसी एक नेता ने प्रस्तुत किया है तो उसका नाम श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी है, उसका नाम राजीव गांधी है।

श्री हुक्म देव नारायण यादव : महात्मा गांधी और चक्रवर्ती राजागोपालाचारी ने अपने बेटे-बेटी की जो शादी की वह अन्तर्जातीय विवाह का एक उदाहरण है।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : यह आजादी की लड़ाई के सेनानियों की बात है। आप अपनी बात तो बतलाइये ?

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : चौधरी चरणसिंह की लड़की ने अन्तर्जातीय विवाह किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर० रामकृष्णन्) : आप समाप्त करिये।

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : इसलिए बाल विवाह और दहेज प्रथा को अनिवार्य रूप से समाप्त करना चाहिए। आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना, चाहूंगा कि अपने देश के योग्यतम व्यक्ति, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे देश में एक जमाने में मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद शिक्षा मंत्री थे, आज उसी राष्ट्रीय स्तर के एक व्यक्ति श्री के०सी० पन्त शिक्षा मंत्री हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपनी नेक सलाह देश के प्रधान मंत्री को देकर शिक्षा की नीति में भी बुनियादी परिवर्तन करें ताकि हम आजादी की लड़ाई के इतिहास को सामने रखकर, अपने अतीत को सामने रखकर भविष्य के सुहावने दिनो का निर्माण कर सके जिससे कि हमारी आगे आने वाली पीढ़ी, भारत की भावी सतानें सुखी बन सकें और श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के सपनों का एक शक्तिशाली, विकसित और समाजवादी देश बन सके जहां गरीबी भी हटे, जनसंख्या पर भी

[श्री कल्पनाथ राय]

नियंत्रण हो। गरीबी हटाओ और जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण ये हमारी शिक्षा के दो पहलू हैं। जितनी तेजी से जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण होगा उतनी ही तेजी से गरीबी हटेगी। गरीबी हट नहीं सकती अगर जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा। इसलिए हमारी एजुकेशनल पालिसी और गरीबी हटाओ पालिसी इन तीनों को एक इन्टेग्रेटड पालिसी के रूप में लेकर हम राष्ट्र से गरीबी को हटायें और मुल्क में अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करें ताकि नरनारी की समानता की गारन्टी की दिशा में ठोस और समयबद्ध कदम उठाये जा सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती मोनिका दास द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Hon. Minister, would you like to start?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is Calling Attention at 5 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): He can start. It can spill-over to the next allotted day.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Till what time are we going to continue?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): It will continue up to 5 o'clock.

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप हिन्दी में बोलें

श्री के० सी० पन्त : कल्पनाथ राय देशी भाषा में भी बोले और विदेशी भाषा में भी बोले। साथ साथ दोनों बातें उन्होंने कही हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने मुझे यह मौका दिया कि चाहे मैं हिन्दी में बोलूं चाहे मैं अंग्रेजी में बोलूं।

Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member, Shrimati Monika Das for having focused attention on the importance of girls' eduction and women's education, for involving women teachers in the process of education, and or highlighting the link between education, family planning and poverty. Various hon. Members have spoken. I have listened to them very carefully. I have taken notes. While I may not have much time to reply to them today, but I shall take up some of the points they have raised when the debate is resumed later. Sir, the fact is that amongst the various suggestions that have been made there are some which merit attention in the context of the review of educational policy which is just now under way and some specific references were made to the educational policy. I think Shrimati Monika Das has said that the Education Ministry had sent a draft policy to the States; if I heard her correctly, that is what she said. That is not a fact. We have not yet sent any draft policy to the States. A status paper is nearing completion and it will also throw up some of the issues on educational policy; thereafter it will be made public and a nationalwide debate will be held on the basis of that document. We will discuss it with the States. We will discuss it with the educationists. We will discuss it with the teachers, the students and others concerned. We will, in fact, try to involve as many people in that discussion and debate as possible and profit from their opinions. And, therefore, at this stage I would not like to leave the wrong impression that we have already sent the document to the States. That is why I have mentioned this fact.

Shrimati Pratibhaji and Shri Kalpnathji, both mentioned certain important points which they wanted to be taken into consideration while the policy is being framed. I have made a note of their suggestions.

Sir, the emphasis on population education, which Monikaji has placed is very timely, very welcome and very important. And, I am very glad that all the Members who spoke, there was no exception, were unanimous not only in their main thrust on the Resolution in terms of her emphasis on women's education, but also on the link of the growth of population on the

various obstacles and difficulties that have arisen in the economic growth of the country and other aspects, for instance, education, and this is a very welcome development because I think unless we all agree on these basic factors, it will be very difficult to really use the instrument of education for population control in an effective way which is what we want to do and I shall explain and elaborate as to how exactly we want to deal with it in terms of the curriculum and in terms of administrative linkages that we are trying to establish between education on the one hand, and health and family welfare department, on the other. I will go into all these things on the next day. But the basic point is well taken.

Shrimati Pratibhaji, I think, mentioned a certain figure, near about a thousand crores, which this country will reach by the year 2000. Let us hope we can reduce that figure. But whatever we do, the figure is going to be very high and the figure is going to be about 900 crores as far as I can see and I will mention only one point here and that is, Sir, that there was a time when some people argued against the family planning and mentioned China as an example, where family planning was not followed. I have followed the course of events in China fairly closely and I know that years ago they changed their policy and they went over to family planning and, in fact, they adopted the slogan, more or less, with a slight change, which Hukmdeoji mentioned namely, one-child family norm; that is 5.00 P.M. the norm they have adopted in China. So, China has changed its policy because of pressure of population and we are the second largest country, we have to follow suit; there is really no choice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): I think you can continue your detailed intervention on the 9th of August when we will continue with this, and after that, the mover of the Resolution will reply.

Now, hon. Minister of Finance wants to lay something.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): Sir, with your permission, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. No. 607 (E), dated the 26th July, 1985, issued under rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 exempting Lean Gas obtained from natural gas from whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon when intended for use as (i) feedstock in the manufacture of fertilizers and (ii) fuel for the generation of electrical energy by specified electrical undertakings, together with an explanatory memorandum thereon. Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1190/85].

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Near-breakdown of telephone system in major cities due to rains—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now we come to calling attention. Shri Sukomal Sen.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, before lunch break I was referring to import of foreign technology for our telephone system. I have no objection as such to import of foreign technology if it is absolutely necessary. But in regard to telephones, the technology is functioning very well in Japan and in France from where we are importing this technology. We